Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1826. No. 1872.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Tuesday the Twenty-fifth day of April Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Thirteenth day of April in the Seventh year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES,
SHERIFF.

હોકમ.નંમુ*

(શ્રી.મુમબ્બઇમાં.) જી. એફ. હીઉશ.શ્રી.મુંમબ્બઇનાં.શારીફને. હોકમ.થા એ ઓય.નેથી.કુ.શારી ફ.ખબર.હીઆંથી.જાહેર.કરૂંય ને.શ્રી.મુંમબ્બઇની.જુદીકેટરની. શ્રપરીમ.કોરટ.આગલ.) શેરાં ન.) ભરાશે.જે.ઠકાણે.કોરટ. એશેય.જે.ઘેહેરમો.મંગલવારને. દીને.તારીખ. ૨૫ મી.યાલના. આપરેલ. મહીનાંનીએ. કલાક. ૧૧ નાં.પેહેલે.પોહોરનાં.શેશંન. ભરાશે *

અને.કુ.શારીફ.ખબર.હીઆં થી.આપુયજે. જે.કોઇ. માંગશા નો.ટંટો.ઇઆ.ચોરી.ઇઆ.ખુન. ઇઆ.તરકટ.ઇઆ.ફરએક.કં ઇ. બીજી. તકશીરનો.દાવો.હો એ.તે.માંગશં.પોતાનો.મુદો.ખ રો.કરવા.શાટ.જે.દાહાડો.ઉપ ર.છાપેલોછે.તે.દાહાડે.તથા.ઉ પર.છાપેલા.ઠેકાંણે.તાંહાં.તેહેનાં. ગુવાહી.અગાર.શાહેદી.આપે.અ ને.પોતે.હાજર.થા એ.અને.માંણ શો.કોરટનાં.હોકમ. વગાર.કોર ટ. માંથી. જાએ.નહી. તારીખ. ૧૩ મી. આપરેલ. તથા.અંગારે જનાં.પાદશાહ.ચોથા.વરશા.શા તમુ *

A CARD.

THE HONORABLE the GOVERNOR requests the Company of the Officers of His Majesty's and of the Honorable Campany's Civil, Military and Marine Services, to a BALL and SUPPER at Parell House on Monday the 24th Instant at 9 o'Clock, in celebration of His Majesty's Birthday.

A. O. MURRAY,
A. D. C.

PARELL HOUSE,
April 13*th* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 20th Instant,

MUSHROOM and Walnut Ketchup, Harvey's Sauce and French Capers.

Nine Hogsheads of Scott's Ale.
Fifteen Dozen Champagne.
French Foolscap Paper, Blacklead Pencils, Plated Candlesticks, Glass-Ware, and a variety of other Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A Field Officer's Tent.
AND
A single Poled and two poled Tent, adapted for carrying on Bullocks, several Rowties, and a few articles of Household Furniture.

Meadows Street, 19th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Thursday the 27th Instant,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

A NEW Silver Helmet, two new forage Caps, one new Sabertasche, one Sword Belt and one Girdle, all of the Bombay Cavalry regulation.

Meadows Street, 19th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE THIS DAY
EXPOSED FOR SALE
On Commission,

EDINBURGH Review, complete to January 1825, 41 Vols. half bound in Rūssia 360
Encyclopedia Britannica, with supplement, 26 Vols. 600
Mitford's History of Greece, 10 Vols. neatly bound. 80
Gibbon's Roman Empire 12 Vols. do. 70
Shakespear's Works Malone's Edition, 21 Vols. handsomely bound. 200
Tacitus, 2 Vols. 18
Hudibras, 3 Vols. handsome Edition. 40

Meadows Street, 15th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

TWO Ladie's gold Watches by Morrison, each . . . Rs. 135
Gold Necklace, Brooch & Earrings, ... 280
A new Silver Watch, made to order by Lamport, warranted a good time-keeper. 150

Meadows Street, 19th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEAT LONDON MADE
CANTEEN,

FITTED up with plate and plated Ware, Glass, China and Cutlery for four Persons.

PRICE, Rs. 500.

Meadows Street, 19th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A PAIR OF ELEGANT
CHEVAL GLASSES
PRICE, Rs. 300
AND A SET OF
CURRICLE HARNESS,
PRICE, Rs. 210.

Meadows Street, 19th April 1826.

Thos. Muthies,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has for Sale a neat Selection of Mourning and other Fashionable Jewellery, &c. &c.

No. 7, FORBES STREET,
Bombay, 19th April 1826.

Bills on London.

MESSRS. RANKEN and SAUNDERS as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta continue to draw Bills at six Months' Sight, for Sums not under £ 100, at 1 | 10½ per Rupee on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. of London.

Bombay, 19th April 1826.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery
OF
1826.

TICKETS to be had at the office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 19th April 1826.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES,
The 24th of May next,

If not previously disposed of by private contract,

THAT Pleasant retreat called Beach Cottage, (announced for private Sale, in a separate Advertisement dated the 5th of the present Month) together with several Articles of Furniture; Pictures, Globe Lamps, Glass Ware, &c. &c. the whole of which may be inspected from 9 o'Clock A. M. until 2 P. M. every day, between the present date, and the day of Sale, on Application to Mr. Ignacio MENDONÇA, (at the Cottage) who is furnished with a Copy of the Advertisement above alluded to, and from whom farther *particulars* may be known.

TERMS OF SALE BY AUCTION.

Ready Cash, and the Articles to be removed away immediately, or *they will be resold at the Risk of the 1st Purchaser.*

The Title Deeds, and possession of the Cottage and Estate will be delivered over to the Person to whom it was knocked down, *on receipt of the Amount bid; should the same not be paid on the Day of Sale, the Estate will be resold at the Risk of the 1st Purchaser.*

(c) Bandura Beach Cottage, 18th April 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of MUNCHERJEE NANABHOY, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, may be granted to HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE, DADABHOY MUNCHERJEE, and HAMABOYE, the Sons and Widow, of the said deceased. All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 10th April 1826.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર *

મરનાર • પારશી • મંનચેરજી • નાંણાંનાંલાઇ • શ્રી • મુમબઇનો • રેહ વાશીંદતો • ફિ • ચણીનાં • માલ • મી લકતનું • અખતીઆર • નામુ • લેવા • શારૂં • ફિ • મરનારનાં • છોકરાવો • નાં મે • શેરમજી • મંનચેરજી • તથા • દા દાભાઇ • મંનચેરજી • તથા • ફિ • મર નારની • વીધવા • અમાંબાઇ • ફિ • ત રણે • જણાંવો ફિ • શ્રી • મુમબઇની • જુડીકેટરની • શ્રપરીમ • કોરટમાં • અરજ • કીધીછેજ • હમુને • મલે • ફિ • વા શાતે • શારવે • લોકો • ઇનાં • બાબશા તા • હેઠિ • તેનાંવોને • જાહેરથાઇ *

તા • ૧૦ મી • આપરેલ • ૧૮૨૬

બરોન • કોરટનો • વકીલ *

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Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 19TH APRIL, 1826. No. 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH APRIL 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 111 of 1826.—Lieut. Col. H. M. Scott of His Majesty's 6th Regiment, will assume the Command of the Presidency Division of the Army from this date.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1826.

No. 112 of 1826.—The undermentioned appointment is sanctioned.

Golundauze Battalion.

Lieut. Wm. Thos. Whitlie to be adjutant relinquishing his present appointment of Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 1st Battalion of Artillery---Date of appointment 1st April 1826.

[*No. 113 of 1826 will appear in our next.*]

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1826.

No. 114 of 1826.---Surgeon John Jeffreys of the Madras Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 115 of 1826---Captain A. A. Auldjo of the 2d Battalion of Artillery, having produced a Medical Certificate, shewing his inability, from the impaired state of his health to perform the active duties of his rank; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, at his own request, to remove him to the Invalid Battalion, and to direct his name to be struck off the effective strength of the army.

No. 116.—The following Promotions are mode in consequence of the death of Captain Robert Ogilby, which took place at Saugor on the 27th March on his way to Cawnpoor.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. Rankin to be Captain, and Ensign Mark Giberne to be Lieutenant in succession to Ogilby deceased, Date of rank 28th March 1826.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1826.

No. 117 of 1826.—Lieutenant O. A. Woodhouse of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1826.

No. 118 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Stewart of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Assistant to the Surveyor in the Southern Concan.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1826.

No. 119 of 1826.---Captain Falconer. Sub-Assistant Commissary General at the Presidencey and Lieut. Payne, Acting Sub Assistant at Surat are permitted to exchange stations, on the 1st of May next.

No. 120 of 1826.---The provision made by the Regulation of the 12th of August 1812 for the passage & accommondation on board the Hon. Company's Chartered Ships, of dismissed officers proceeding to Europe, being found inadequate to provide a passage for them in the Free Traders, the Governor in Council is pleased to allow in future the sum of Rupees one thousand, to be paid to the Commander of such private Vessels by which any dismissed Officer may be sent to England. The amount will be paid by the Military Paymaster on the Countersignature of the Town Major.

No. 121 of 1826.--The following appointments are sanctioned,

Ordnance Department.

Sub Conductors John Hannah and Richard Elliot to be Conductors to complete the Establishment.---Date of appointment 12th January 1826.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH APRIL, 1826.

Many of our readers will regret to learn, that the Bishop of Calcutta died of an apoplectic fit, on the 3d Inst. at Trichinopoly. The usual melancholy tribute of respect, was paid to his memory, last Monday morning, in the discharge of minute guns from the saluting battery.

The court of Vienna appears to have been in a dilemma, between an abhorrence of revolutionary principles, and an incapacity to resent insult, offered the Austrian flag, by the Greek navy. On the first impulse of resentment, orders were issued, for immediate reprisals; but unfortunately, there were neither ships or sailors to execute them! and the more prudent counsellors of state, advised negociations, through the medium of certain maritime powers; as the superiority of the Grecian fleets, would endanger the commerce of Trieste which the *Imperial navy* was incapable of defending.

The cause of hostile measures having been adopted by the Greeks, was the assistance afforded by Austrian vessels, to the Egyptian and Turkish forces. it is therefore not improbable, that the Austrian Government, may follow an example, lately afforded by the British cabinet, and forbid the exportation of warlike stores &c. for the enemies of Grecian liberty; though with more reluctance; the privilege being stoutly defended, as belonging to neutrality; while England willingly resigns it; and refusing all assistance to belligerent states, (at least to rebels) with calm indifference awaits the issue, cheers the successful party, and then prudently solicits custom for the shop, where the best broadcloth, knives, scissars and stewpans, are to be had on the most reasonabbe terms.

This question of maritime neutrality, has created considerably interest, from its involving political inconsistencies difficult to reconcile without a violent diviation from established systems, forming new unions, and destroying the bonds of those, which have long been considered the only support to a proper "*Balance of power*". It is true, the term is somewhat obsolete, but the principle is still watched with considerable jealousy; and it is much to be doubted, whether the sacred stipulations of the *holy alliance*, would screen even a crowned head, concerned in its violation, from vengeance, though it were under the laudable pretext, of subduing rebellion.

It is not often, that Arithmetical questions carry with them, any great degree of amusement, but the following article, we have extracted from the Examiner, under the persuasion, that its originality, both as to the idea, and pointed style in which the subject has been treated, being a sufficient apology for its insertion in our column.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.—POPE.

A NEW IRISH ARITHMETIC.

The education of the Irish being now fully determined upon, it becomes the duty of all those who have had any experience in the various systems of tuition, to communicate what they conceive to be the best one, for imparting knowledge, to that hitherto-neglected, and at all times very ignorant people.

Mr. PLUNKETT, the Irish-General —(in 1816 we think it was)—sneered at the present Home Secretary for proposing to educate the Irish: "Yes," said he, "teach them to read—to read what? Laws enacted for their degradation; teach them to calculate---to calculate what? Property not their own." Such was the language of Mr. PLUNKETT in 1816. However, though his own system is precisely as well calculated for covering the back or filling the stomach as the one he then ridiculed, yet does he see the importance of Education.

It he has not been the actual parent of the Education Commission, he has most assuredly countenanced and betriended it; such conduct was befitting his highly intelligent mind.

Though the Irish have had the misfortune to differ on almost every other subject, we do not remember to have ever seen them in Court litigating the propriety of learning *figures*. Ciphering, indeed, has been a favourite study with them. A thousand times have we seen them build Cæsar's Bridge on the knee of a leather breeches; but tens of thousand of times have we seen them work "the Rule of Three on the back of the bellows." There is no fear then that they will not learn any system of arithmetic that may be proposed to them, or attempt to work any sums which may come in their way. This matter being set at rest, we have to express our regret that, in the books of arithmetic hitherto used in Ireland, the denominations of numbers, or the terms, should not have been more familiar---that in fact the mind of the pupil should have been diverted from the working of any particular rule by the names of the various quantities. Thus, what does an Irish boy know about barrilla or isinglass, or madder? As much as he does of shoes, stockings, a clean shirt, or a good dinner. We think that great injury has been done to the poor scholars of Ireland by Elias Voster, Deighan, and other Irish arithmeticians, filling their books with such strange and farfetched materials. To prevent then this evil in future, and to render the diffusion of learning as beneficial as possible in Ireland, we would suggest that a New Arithmetic might,be drawn up for the projected free schools, and that none but familiar terms be introduced into it: such for instance as "potatoes, bishops bales of old clothes, bayonets, bibles, policemen, proctors, tythes, triangles." We might also occasionally introduce "ships, houses, export, imports, traders, merchants, manufacturers;" for though the Irish know very little about such matters at present, it is to be understood that they may soon cultivate a taste for them.

We shall here present a specimen of that improved system which we would recommend. Let the matter of tuition be diligently noted:---

If 26 bishops be sufficient for nine millions of Protestants in England and Wales, how many bishops ought to be sufficient for half a million of Protestants in Ireland?---*Answ.* $1\frac{4}{9}$ bishops.

Mill of Prot	*Bishops*	*Mill of Prot*
If 9	26	$\frac{1}{2}$
2		
13	*Answ.* $1\frac{4}{9}$ Bishops.	

If $1\frac{4}{9}$ bishops be sufficient for $\frac{1}{2}$ a millian of Portestants, and Ireland have 22 bishops, how many bishops has Ireland over her number?---*Answ.* $20\frac{5}{9}$ bishops.

If 6120 parsons be sufficient for 9 millions of English Protestants, how many ought to be sufficient for $\frac{1}{2}$ a million of Irish Protestants?---*Answ.* 340 parsons.

If 340 parsons be sufficient for $\frac{1}{2}$ a million of Protestants, and Ireland have 1,289 parsons, how many parsons has Ireland over her number?---*Answ.* 949 parsons.

If 6,000,000*l.* a year be sufficient for the maintenance of the clergy of 9 millions of Protestants in England, how much ought to be sufficient for the maintenance of the clergy of $\frac{1}{2}$ a million of Protestants in Ireland?---*Answ.*333,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

If *333,333l* 6*s.* 8*d.* be sufficient for the yearly maintenance of the clergy of $\frac{1}{2}$ a million of Protestants, and the clergy of Ireland receive 3,000,000*l.* per annum, how much are they over-paid?

Answ. 2,666,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Having proceeded thus far, and demonstrated to the pupil what a plentiful crop of bishops and parsons, his country can boast of, direct him to kneel and make an act of thanksgiving. Should the ignorance of youth or any other cause make him evince any reluctance, do not force him, but pass on to another series of sums. After working those, he will sing or recite an act of thanksgiving voluntarily.

Reckoning the population of England at 12 millions, and that of Ireland at $6\frac{1}{4}$ millions, how many ships should Ireland build in a year, if England build 625 ships?—*Answ.* 338 ships.

If Ireland built but 35 ships in 1824, instead of 338 ships which she ought to have built, how many ships was she short of her due proportion?—*Answ.* 303 ships.

If 12 millions of Englishmen have added for the last 20 years at the rate of 25,361 houses a year to their buildings, how many ought $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions of Irishmen to have added?---*Answ.* 13,737 houses.

If Ireland built in 1821 but 1,350 houses, how many houses was she short of her due proportion?---*Answ.* 12,387 houses.

If the tonnage of the British and Foreign shipping that entered the ports of England in 1824 amounted to 2,157,235, what ought the tonnage that entered the Irish ports during the same year to amount to?---*Answ.* 1,168,502 tons.

If the tonnage of all the shipping that entered the ports of Ireland in 1824 amounted to 156,336, and no more, in how many tons was Ireland short of her due proportion?---*Answ.* 1,012,115.

If England shipped 57,297,904 of exports in 1824, what amount of exports ought Ireland to have shipped during the same period?---*Answ.*31,036,464*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

If Ireland shipped in 1824 but 6,309, 849*l.* of exports, and no more, to what amount was she short of her due proportion?

Answ. 24,726,515*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

After this manner do we think arithmetic should be taught to the rising generation in Ireland. The theory will not fail to become clear, when the demonstrations are thus just and satisfactory. One illustration more:---see what a gain the Irish youth must be conscious of in the working of the following sum!

If an annual pension of 200,000*l.* to the Catholic Clergy of Ireland be a *fair set off* against the 3,666,667*l.* the yearly over-payment to the Protestant Clergy, what would be an equally fair equivalent to an Irish Attorney-General's 10,000*l* a year?---*Answ.* 749*l.* 19*s.*

It cannot be doubted, that the gratification which the pupil must feel in the bare idea of having an Attorney-General on such moderate terms, would give a mighty impetus to his arithmetical progress.

The piratical depredations, committed by vessels belonging to the Dey of Tripoli, have drawn down on him summary vengeance from the King of Sardinia who despatched a squadron, consisting of two frigates, a brig a corvette and three transports, under the command of Chevalier Sevori. for the purpose of enforcing certain stipulations, regarding the navigation of the mediterranean; which had long been interrupted by the barbarous states with impunity.

M. Sevori having been unable to obtain the execution of the ancient treaty with the Barbaresques, and the Dey persisting in his demand of 4,000 piastres, to re-establish pacific relations, the Sardinian Commander signified his intention of attacking the town and forts, if the Consul of his nation did not arrive within the term of four hours.

The time being expired, Sevori kept his word; he attacked two Tripolitan schooners lying at anchor, & ordered a landing, in order to spike the cannon of one of the principal batteries of the place. One of the schooners was burnt & the other ran aground. The Dey then requested the Captain of a Dutch brig to intercede who received from M. Sevori no other reply but the positive assurance that he was going to burn the town. Recourse was then had to the English Consul, who went with a flag of truce on board the frigate, and put an end to hostilities, by ordering the Dey to subscribe to the admission of a sardinian Consul, without any conditions beyond those of the ancient treaty.

M. Sevori, who has shewn on this occasion so much vigour and intrepidity, is a Genoese, and formerly served in the French navy. The day before this event, the Dutch had renewed their treaty with the Dey, by paying him a tribute of 5,000 piastres. The day following, arrived the Neapolitan ship of the line Vesuvius; the Dey, still embarrassed with the recollection of the Sardinian cannonade, hastened to announce the claim he had made on his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, of whom 100,000 piastres had just been demanded, and he has contented himself with the annual payment of 12000 ps as heretofore.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED CANTON, 10TH JANUARY 1826.

Bombay Cotton has become rather scarce, and prices have in consequence improved a little, particularly for the better qualities, which would sell readily for 13T. 5M. or 14 Tales per Pecul—inferior and middling from 11 Tales to 12T. 5M. and 13 Tales per pecul. The stock of Bengal Cotton is large—about 50,000 Bales. The select committee sold two cargoes a few days ago at 13 Tales to Howqua and Mowqua, which is 5 mace more than they were offered a month ago.

The Dhauble arrived from Calcutta about the beginning of Dec. with Mr. Cullen on board and without any letters. Mr. Cullen sent a boat on shore in the night and the vessel remained outside for some days. Mr. Robertson immediately commenced purchasing Patna & Benares Opium, which added to reports circulated of a short supply of the Drug for next season, produced a considerable rise in price, and some few sales were effected at 1100, at 1150 Drs. per chest. Malwa was also enquired after, and prices advanced to Drs. 830 Cash, and 850 at a month; but few sales were made for cash-which was then, and is now unusually scarce among the dealers.

Prices have since declined and Patna is to-day unsaleable at 990. Malwa goes off in very small quantities at 800, and both are expected to be lower before the Chinese new year about the 7th or 8th of February.

The general opinion however is, that prices will improve after the new year; and we shall be most happy to find the opinion well founded.

The consumption for Nov. and Dec. has been under 450 chests of Malwa and 200 chests of Patna & Benares per month, and the consumption since the 1st January 1825 has been very little more than 6,000 chests of Malwa and 3,400 of Patna and Benares.

The Stock on hand on the 1st Instant was about 2,000, or 2,100 chests of each; but of Patna, of last year's sales we expect about 300 chests and of Malwa not more than 100 or 150 chests.

Referring you to the accompanying Price Current for more general information:

PRICE CURRENT.

Canton, 10th January, 1826.

IMPORTS.	Tales.	Dollars.	Per	REMARKS.
Cotton, Bombay	12—5 at	14	Pecul	Quantity on hand small, particularly good Stock about 15,000 Bales.
" Bengal	11 at	12—6	..	Stock nearly 50,000 Bales, dull of Sale.
" Madras	13⅛		..	Do. about 6,000 do.
Quicksilver	..	66	..	
Cochineal	..	550 at	750	
Smalts	..	18 at	35	Good most in demand.
Iron	..	3 at	5	
Copper	..	26	..	
Lead	..	8	..	
Steel English	..	5	..	Swedish at 7.
Tin	..	24 at	25	
Ginseng	..	30 at	100	
Pepper	..	8⅛ at	8¾	
Rattans	..	6 at	6½	
Beetle Nut	..	4½ at	5	
Rice	..	1:90 at	2	
Cloves	..	88 at	90	
Nutmegs	..	70 at	75	
Mace	..	70 at	75	
Bird's Nest	..	26 at	36	Of fair good quality, inferior 1½ at 5 per Catty.
Beech de Mar	..	18 at	38	
Camphor, (Malay)	..	34 at	35	Proportioned like Company's Bencoolen.
Sandal Wood	.	9 at	20	
Sapan Wood	..	2½	..	
Ebony	..	4 at	5	
Ivory	..	65 at	90	Scarce.
Tortoise Shell	..	800 at	1000	
Pearl Shell	..	16 at	17	
Opium, Turkey	..	550	..	Nominal, saleable scarcely at 500.
" Malwa	..	800	Chest	
" Patna like Company's				Little demand.
" Bengal	..	990	..	
Broad Cloth	..	1½ at	2½ Yd.	
Long Ells	..	8½ at	9 Pie.	Proportioned like Company's.
Camlets, English	..	23	..	34 at 35 smuggled
" Dutch	..	28 at	30	40 at 45 "
Long Cloth, 40 yards	..	8 at	10	
Cambric, 12 "	..	2⅛ at	4	
Chintz, 28 "	..	7 at	8	
Cotton Handkerchiefs	..	1½ at	4	According to quality, colour & size.
Seal Skins	..	1½ at	..	
Land Otter Skins ..	..	5½ at	6	
Beaver Skins	..	3½ at	4	
Fox Skins	..	1:50 at	1⅞	
Sea Otter Skins	..	38 at	40	

EXPORTS.		Tales.	Dollars.	Per	REMARKS.
TEAS.	Bohea			..	I have declined a little, and tho' the season is nearly over, there are still a good many Teas in the market.
	Congo			..	
	Campoi			..	
	Souchong			..	
	Peko			..	
	Hyson Skin			..	
	Twankay			..	
	Young Hyson			..	
	Hyson			..	
	Imperial			..	
	Gunpowder			..	
NANKEENS.	Company's Yellow, 1st sort	92		100	
	Ditto 2nd	70	at 78	..	
	Ditto 3rd	50	at 62	..	
	Short Yellows, 1st & 2nd	42	at 46	..	
	Blue, Nanking	94	at 104	..	
	" Canton	72	at 73	..	
SILKS.	Shinchaws Black	16		Piece.	Coloured at 17 good, inferior 13 at 14
	Sattins Do.	15			" 18 13
	Sarsnets Do.	9	11½		Do. 12 at 14 ——
	Lustrings Do.	9	at 10		Do. 10½ at 11½ ——
	Lwantines				None made.
	Florentines Black ...	12	at 13	..	
	Handkerchiefs Do. ..	4½	at 7	..	
	" Coloured .	7	at 8	..	
	Paungus	5	at 7	..	
	Crape, 18 to 20 tales .	6½	at 10	..	
	" 24 to 30 tales				
	" Shawls 6¼ 7¼	1 90	at 3½		Common ¾ at 2½
	Suog Silk	4	at 5	..	
	Nanking Raw Silk			Pecul.	
	Tzattie	440		Tays.	435
	Canton ditto ... 1st	280		T, 2nd Set.	265 Tales and 3rd 250 Tales.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	China, Table sets ...				
	" Tea ditto ...				
	Cassia	22	at 23	Pecul.	
	Camphor	32		..	
	Rheubarb Dutch ...	110			Common at 60
	Vermillion	45		..	I. Iu.
	Sugar	T. 5	5 mace.	..	Ping-fa 6--8
	Tutenague	13½	at 16		
	Gold, pure			Tale	
	Sysee Silver, 98 touch		7 at 7⅛		Per 100 Premium.

	s.	d.
Exchange on England, Six Months ..	4	9
" Bengal, Thirty Days, Comy's.	203	
" Bombay, Thirty Days, none	2 11 at 2 12	
Freight to Europe, in Comy's. Ship	40£ per Ton	
" United States.		

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS. Lieutenant A. C. Peat, Engineers.

Lieutenant T. Clibborn, 1st or Grenadier Regt.

Asst. Surgeon James Inglis, 14th Regt. N. I.

Cornet Hon'ble A. O. Murray, 2d Lt. Cavalry.

Capt. J. Hancock, Pioneers.

Capt. Hodges, 34th Madras N. I.

DEPARTURES. Captain Fleetwood, Rocket Establishment.

Capt. J. Jopp, act. Dy. Surv. Gen.

Lieut. Walter, 3d Lt. Cy.

Lieut. A. C. Peat, Engineers.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 11th Brig Grecian, Captain Anthony Steel, from Liverpool 11th Nov. 1825.

13th Brig John Palmer, Captain Alex. Bane, from Colombo, 4th March.

17th, Imaum's Ship Wootmany, Mulna Mahomed, Nacqudah, from Calcutta 18th March.

DEPARTURES.—April 11th Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mus. Peerbhoy, to Surat.

12th Persian Ship Munsoory, Nacqudah Sallia bin Eusif, to Bushire.

14th American Brig Cornelia, George Archer Junior, Commander, to Boston.

15th French Ship Sophie, F. Lartique, Commander, to Mahe, Alepie and Bordeaux.

Passengers by Brig Cornelia.—Mrs. Fawcett and Child.

Do. by Sophie.—Col. Brooks and his Lady, Dr. Jeffries and Son, Lieut. Woodhouse, T. Flower Esq.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Lowjee for China.
Ann for Ditto.
Samdany for Ditto.

Portuguese.—Conde de Rio Pardo for Macao.
Angelica for Ditto.
Santo Antonio for Ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—March 22d Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, from Rangoon 6th March.

25th Ship Sir Thomas Munro, E. R. Arthur, from Rangoon 6th March.

26th Steam Vessel Falcon, Samuel Moore, from London 9th November. Downs 12th ditto, and Carnicobar 10th March.

Do. French Ship Amphitrite, A. Fruchard, from Pondicherry 18th March.

Passengers per Sir Thomas Munro—Captain E. T. Tronson, H. M. 13th Regiment; Lieut. J. H. Roubund, H. C. Bombay Marine.

Per Falcon.—Thomas Powels, Esq.

Per Amphitrite.—Mrs. Pridham and two Children, and Mr. Pridham.

DEPARTURES.—March 21. Ship Ann, E. Worthington, for Isle of France.

22d. Ship Nusur Shah, T. W. Fish, for Bussorah.

March 23. Ship John Adam, Charles Dew, for Rangoon.

March 24. Ship Asia Felix, G. Jellicoe, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 29th, H.C. Cruizer Teignmouth, Captain R. E. Goodridge, from Rangoon 7th, and Elephant Point 9th March.

20th. Ship Glenelg, Captain C. S. Gover from Rangoon 12th March.

Do, H. N. M. Sloop Sophia, Captain King, from Penang 6th March.

DEPARTURES.—March 26th. H. M. Sloop Fly, Captain Wetherall, for Rangoon.

27th, Ship Lady of the Lake, Captain Martin, for London.

Do. American Ship Rubican, Captain Samuel Stickney, for Calcutta.

28th, Ship La Belle Alliance, Captain G. Horner, for Rangoon.

30th, Ship Sherburne, Captain White, for the Mauritius.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 29th March, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Lieut. W. Powell, Madras Establishment, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Fanny, only Daughter of Major General Hewitt, C. B. Commanding the Ceded Districts.

On the 27th instant, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Revd. R. A. Denton, Mr. William Martin, Sculptor and Architect, to Miss Eliza Dent.

At St. Mary's Church, on the 27th March by the Revd. T. Lepis, M. A. Magazine Serjeant John Bolton, to Miss Clayton, eldest Daughter of Mr. Clayton, of the Engineer Department.

At St. George's Church, on the 29th March, by the Revd. W. Roy. Mr. William M'Viccars. to Miss Jano Georgiana Gore.

BIRTHS.—In Camp near Laulpett, on the 20th March, the Wife of Serjeant Major Andrew Aitkens, of the 2d Battalion Pioneers, of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 21st March, the Lady of Captain S. I. Hodgson, Brigade Major in Mysore, of a son.

On the 17th Inst. the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Pierce, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 20th February, at Baitmungulum, aged 62 years. George Baillie, Esq. First Member of the Madras Medical Board.

At Bangalore, on the 22d March, Susanna, the Wife of Mr. Conductor H. A. Uhthoff, of the Ordnance Department, aged 38 years.

On the 24th March, the infant Son of Lieutenant P. Brady, late of the Carnatic Ordnance Artificers.

On the night of the 10th Instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Alexander White, late Surveyor and Draftsman at Sattara, aged 41 years.

The amiable virtues of this man, who joined a good heart, to an intelligent head cannot be sufficiently appreciated, but those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He had the honor to serve under Sir John Malcolm, Major Gibson and Colonel Briggs, all which Gentlemen have given him an excellent character as to his qualifications. He arrived here on Sunday evening last as a draftsman in the Quarter Master General's department, but on the Saturday preceding had a slight bowel affection of which he did not think much; but as the disease aggravated on Sunday, the means necessary was resorted to, but with unavailing effect, he expired on Monday evening about ½ past 11 P. M. to the great regret of his friends, who have ever found him to have been a man of a free and liberal disposition.

In testimony to the gratitude and liberality of Colonel Shuldham, the writer of this Article, takes the liberty to state, that on the death of the late Mr. James Evers, Draftsman in the above department that Gentleman generously went to his funeral expences, as in the present instance of the late deceased. Such instances of generosity are rare in the present day.

At Paona, on Saturday evening the 8th Inst. Ensign John Skelton, 14th Regt. N. I. Assistant in the Deckan Survey Department.

His honorable principles secured to him the esteem of all who knew him, and his social qualifications will long be regretted by an extensive circle of friends, which his presence was always sure to amuse and enliven.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Ishera, on the 21st March, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Rowland Graham, Esq. to Adria, eldest Daughter of the late J. R. Snow, Esq. of Hatton House, Surrey.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 19th March. Mrs. W. D. M. Sinnes, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 23d March, Mrs. James Jacobs, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 24th March, Mrs. Gomes, the Wife of Mr. P. Gomes of the General Department, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Chinsurah, on the 20th March, Mrs. Bennett Alder, H. C. Service.

At Chinsurah, on the 22d March, John Brewer Esq. of Derby, aged 36 years.

At Calcutta, on the 22d March, Mr. Charles Kenney of the Honourable Company's Marine, aged 28 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d March Mr. Edward Collins, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 19 years.

At Calcutta, on the 25th March, Mrs. M. A. Sealy, the Wife of Mr. C. P. Sealy, aged 16 years and 4 months.

MADRAS.

Our Readers throughout India will receive with a universal sentiment of grief, the intelligence that the earthly career of our beloved and revered BISHOP terminated at Trichinopoly on the morning of Monday the 3d instant. His Lordship had reached that place on Saturday morning, and on the following day, had preached and held a Confirmation in the evening; after which he delivered another discourse, concluding with a solemn and affecting farewell to the Congregation. On Monday at an early hour, his Lordship visited a Congregation of Native Christians and on his return, went into a bath, as he had done on the two preceding days. He was there seized with an apoplectic fit, and when his servant, alarmed at the length of his stay, entered the bathing-room, he found that life was extinct. Medical aid was immediately procured, but proved wholly unavailing.

It is not for us, nor at this moment is it for any one, to describe the sensations produced by this mournful and unexpected event, and still less to delineate any features of the character of that admirable person, who so recently excited the love and veneration of all who approached him, and now slumbers in the silent tomb. Could any circumstance give additional effect to those touching appeals to the heart to which we listened but a few Sundays ago, it is, that they may now be regarded as testamentary; and that the same voice from the tomb still exhorts us to "look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen," and still encourages us with the assurance that "to die is gain."

The following is an Extract from Garrison Morning Orders, by *The Honorable* THE GOVERNOR, dated Fort Saint George, 5th April 1826.

"The Honorable the Governor has received with feelings of unfeigned regret, the melancholy intelligence of the demise of the *Right Reverend the Lord* BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, which event occurred at Trichinopoly on the morning of the 3d Instant. As a tribute of respect to His Lordship's memory, His Excellency directs, that the flag of the Garrison be immediately hoisted half staff high, to continue so during the whole of the day; and that forty six minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, be fired from the Saluting Battery."

The Fort Flag accordingly continued hoisted half-staff high during the day; and the Minute Guns corresponding with the age of the deceased Prelate, were fired from the Battery.

CALCUTTA.

THE GOVT. GAZETTE, MARCH 27.

OFFICIAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
27th MARCH, 1826.

The following Copy of a Despatch from Major Ge-

neral Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. is published for general information;

To GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.
Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—My last communication made you acquainted with my belief that the Enemy were concentrating upon Pegahm-Mew; subsequent intelligence established the fact, Part of the fugitives from Melloon had been rallied at that point, and there reinforced by fresh Levies from Ava. The Command of the whole, amounting to Sixteen Thousand Men, was given to Ta-Yea-Soa-gean, Woondock, *Nai-Woon Barein* * who had pledged himself to his Sovereign to achieve some signal success at the expense of the British, whom, in the insolent language of his Court and Nation, he styled the Invading Army of Rebellious Strangers.

A Reconnoissance effected on the Evening of the 8th, discovered the Enemy in force, and strongly posted about five miles in advance of the village of Yesseah, where I had that day encamped with my Leading Division.

The Report of Burman Prisoners gave us to understand that the Enemy had resolved to defend two Positions; the first having for its Appui the Logoh-Nundah Pagoda; the second, within the Old Walls of the City, which had undergone some partial repairs, and the numerous Pagodas in and about Pagahm;—the former to be occupied by Seven Thousand, the latter by Nine Thousand men. At this particular crisis, I considered it of importance that the decisions of the Court of Ava should not be left to depend upon hopes cherished under a false confidence in the promises of their new Commander. I therefore took measures for attacking the Enemy on the morning of the 9th, and ordered Brigadier General Cotton, whose Division was twelve miles in the rear, to march with three of his Corps at such an hour during the night, as would ensure his joining me by Daylight. Thus reinforced, I marched at Nine o'Clock.

Four miles from our Camp, I found, for the first time since the commencement of the War, the Enemy prepared to dispute the ground with us in the Field, in front of his first position. The disposition of the Troops and his plans for receiving our attack, exhibiting marks of considerable judgment.

The Road from Yesseah to Pagahm leads through a Country much overgrown with prickly jungle, which, whilst it renders it difficult for Regular Troops to diverge from its direct course, either to the right or left, is, in some places, so thick, as completely to mask the formations and other manœuvres of large bodies. The Burmese General availing himself of these advantages, and probably ignorant of the re-inforcement the Leading Division had received during the night, drew up his Army in the form of a crescent, both its Flanks being considerably advanced, and the Main Road running direcly through its centre thinking, no doubt, that we must advance by it, till opposed in front, when the Wings would close in to attack us on both Flanks and in the rear, which his great superiority in numbers would have enabled him to effect, had we fallen into the snare. But the advance of the British Force was conducted in such a manner as soon to detect the object of his formation, and he was instantly assailed upon both Flanks. His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry led the right attack (under my own immediate direction) accompained by Four Guns of the Bengal Horse Artillery, and a small Detachment of the Body Guard, supported by His Majesty's 89th Regiment. His Majesty's 38th Regiment, that on the Left, supported by His Majesty's 41st, and Two Guns of the Madras Artillery, under the direction of Brigadier General Cotton—whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Parlby, with the 43d Madras Native Infantry, advanced on the bank of the Irrawuddy, our extreme Left, to prevent the Enemy throwing Troops to our Rear in that direction. They received our attack on both Flanks tolerably well-formed, and with a show of resolution, but were soon obliged to give way before the rapid fire and steady charge of British Soldiers.

Part of their Troops broke by the 38th, retired into a well-constructed Field work, but were so closely pursued that they had not time to form for its defence; here from three to four hundred of them perished, either by the Bayonet, or plunging into the river to escape. The Enemy perceiving both his Flanks attacked, and seeing our centre apparently without Troops pushed a column by the main road; towards an eminence in our rear, covered with Pagodas, but was checked, and retired on seeing the 89th in reserve. Several times during the day they attempted, with their Cavalry, to turn our Right—and vigilantly watching every opportunity, which might offer to effect this purpose. They at one time came down in great force and good order, towards a small party of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—unfortunately, my Force in Cavalry did not enable me to avail myself of similar opportunities; but the very few I had of the Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard, under the Command of Subadar Major Quazee Wallee Mahomet, acquitted themselves with marked gallantry, and entirely to my satisfaction. The first of the Enemy's positions being thus carried, the Troops were re-formed, and, after a short halt, led to the attack of the second, which they soon forced without much opposition. The Enemy, thus defeated at all points, left me in possession of Pegahm-Mew, with all its Stores, Ordnance, Arms, and Ammunition.

Our loss during the operations of this day, although of five hours duration, and continued over four miles of ground, I am happy to say, is comparatively small, a circumstance which I attribute to the want of their usual security behind works, whereby they were not only protected, but afforded a rest for their usual security behind works, whereby they were not only protected, but afforded a rest for their arms, which has often been the cause of considerable loss to us whilst advancing to the attack.

Every individual engaged conducted himself so perfectly to my satisfaction, that I will not particularize any; a copy of the Order which I issued upon the occasion, and which I beg leave to enclose, will best express to His Lordship my feelings towards the gallant Troops I have the honor to command.

I cannot close this Despatch without communicating to His Lordship the gratifying intelligence, that the operations of this Force, by Land and Water, since the fall of Melloon, have released from the tyranny of the Enemy, from twenty-five to thirty thousand inhabitants of the lower provinces, who had been detained and driven before his retiring boats and army, many of them since the commencement of the War; from three thousand to four thousand Family Boats have passed Pagahm, downwards, since its occupation by us.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
Major General.

Head-Quarters, Camp Pagahm-Mew, 11th February 1826.

P. S. From the information of Prisoners of War, and others, I am led to understand the Enemy will attempt further opposition to our progress towards the capital, at a place called Pooway Sawah, which I hope to reach in the course of a very few days.

(Signed) A. C.

* King of the Lower Regions.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Army under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B.; in Action with the Enemy at Pagahm-Mew on the 9th February, 1826.

Bengal Horse Artillery. Wounded—1 Rank and File, and 1 Horse.

Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard. Wounded—1 Serjeant or Havildar, 1 Rank and File, and 1 Horse.

H. M. 13th Light Infantry. Killed—1 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Captain and 6 Rank and File

Missing—1 Rank and File.

H. M. 38th Regiment. Wounded—4 Rank and File.

H. M. 41st Regiment. Wounded—1 Rank and File.

1st Battalion Madras Pioneers. Wounded—1 Rank and File.

Name of the Officer Wounded.

Captain E. T. Tronson, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, severely, not dangerously.

(Signed) F. S. TIDY, *Lieut. Col.*
Deputy Adjutant General.

Return of Ordnance, Arms, &c. Captured from the Enemy on the 9th February, 1826, *by the Army under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B.*

Brass Guns, long—two 1½-pounders, five 2 pounders, seven Swivels, and two Jinjals.

Iron Guns, long—five 1½-pounders, seven 2-pounders, one 2½-pounders, ten 3-pounders, one 3½-pounders, one 4½-pounders, seven Swivels, and ninety-two Jinjals.

Round Shot, for different Calibres, ...	1760
Bar Shot, ...	8
Muskets, ...	172
Musket Balls, ...	26000
Gun Powder, Tons 3, Cwt. 10	
Flints, ...	20000
Steel Bars, ...	135
Lead, lbs.	740
Sulphur, lbs.	252

(Signed) C. HOPKINSON, *Lt.-Col.*
Commanding the Artillery with the Forces.
Camp, Pagham-Mew 11th Feb. 1826.

(COPY.)

Head-Quarters, Pagahm-Mew, 9th Feb. 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Providence has once more blessed with success the British Arms in this Country; and in the decisive defeat of the imposing force, posted under and within the walls of Pagahm Mew, the Major General recognizes a fresh display of the Military virtues which have characterised his Troops from the commencement of this war,

Early on this day, the Enemy, departing from the cautious system of defence, behind Field-works and Entrenchments, which forms their usual device of War, and relying on their great numerical superiortiy and singular advantages of ground, ventured on a succession of bold manœuvres on the Flanks and Front of the British Columns. This false confidence has been rebuked by a reverse, severe, signal and disastrous.

Their Troops, of either arm, were repelled at every point, and their masses driven in confusion within their City.

The Storm of Pagahm-Mew which followed,

exhibited the same features of intrepidity and self-devotion.

The frequency of these acts of spirited Soldiership on the part of his Troops renders it difficult for the Major General to vary the terms of his praise; but he offers to every Officer and Soldier engaged this day, the tribute of his thanks, at once with the affection of a Commander, and the cordiality of a Comrade.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) F. S. TIDY,
Lt. Col. D. A. G.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

GEORGE SWINTON,
Sec. to Govt.

In addition to the intelligence furnished by the above Public Despatches, we have been favoured with the perusal of private letters from Pagahm, dated the 11th and 14th ultimo, and from Rangoon the 5th March. By the latter we learn, that, according to the information of a native who arrived there on the 3rd, the Army had advanced to Tiroup Mew. At the time this man left Ava, every preparation was making for our reception there. Four hundred pieces of Cannon are, by his account, mounted on the walls, and 30,000 men with Muskets, besides an innumerable multitude armed with Spears, and Swords, are ready to defend them. On the River there is a large fleet of Fire Boats, filled with all manner of combustibles to be cast loose into the stream on our approach, to destroy the Flotilla. The works are said to be much improved and strengthened. There are 3 walls, two of Brick and one of Wood, with Ditches, Abbatis, &c. &c. The report of the King's abdication, in favor of his Son, gains ground. He is said, by some, to have fled to Amerapura; by others to Monchabo; but all agree that the young Prince remains in Ava, to share the fate of the Imperial City.

Various particulars of interest have been derived from intercepted documents, and the depositions of Prisoners of credibility. The former shew the Burmese Chiefs to have kept up a tolerably active system of espionage, and even give reason to think that they had sanctioned an attempt to assassinate some of the leaders of the British forces. We may hope, however, that their emissaries outran their orders in this respect, and only speak of such a purpose as an idle bravado, or an additional claim to reward; we shall give the details in our next. From the deposition of one of the prisoners, it appears certain that the King of Ava had repeatedly endeavoured to obtain the aid of the Emperor of China, but all the reply he received, was a promise that he should find an asylum in China, if compelled to fly his country, and offer to mediate between him and the English. The advice to retire to the ancient city of Monso-lo, is said to have originated with the Queen, but the Prince of Sarawadi dissuaded the King from the measure, and recommended him. rather to concede the terms demanded by the English. This he would have done, it is supposed, when Sir A. Campbell advanced to Pagahm, but for the interference of the arrogant and ignorant Chief, who commanded in the action, at that place. This man, named Ta-ya-soo-zang, a slave of the Bundoola's, asserted, that the success of the English was entirely owing to the incapacity of the Generals by whom they had been opposed, and undertook, if 20,000 men were placed under his command, to drive the English out of the country. The King was weak enough to credit his vaunts,—15,000 men were raised at the rate of 300 Tikals a man---the individual above named, received the title of Nawing Phuring or "*Prince of Sunset*," and he was sent to supersede Memia Bo, and the other Generals. The result is shewn in the public despatches, and the boaster received the chastisement he deserved. After the action on the ninth, the 'Prince of Sunset' fled into the jungles. Memia Bo, whom he insulted on joining the army, has sent people to search for and arrest him, and threatens to put him to death if caught: some reports state, that he had been taken and put to death by Memia Bo.

On the 13th, in the afternoon, Mr. Price and Dr. Sandford returned to Camp—the latter had refused to leave Ava, on this occasion, unless his liberty was finally given him, and he was accordingly permitted to remain at large—the only difficulty now made by the Burmese Court, regarded the money payment; but as no doubt exists of their ability to reimburse us the expenses of the war, to much more than the amount demanded, we should scarcely think, they will persist in their refusal. The British Commissioners having refused to recede from their demands, Mr. Price had once more gone back to Ava.

There is very little expectation, that any opposition will be made between Pagahm and Mew, even if the voice of Ava is still for war. The Despatches speak of a place called Powa-Chowa, on the Peninsula, formed by the confluence of the Khain-dowain with the Irawadi.

It is satisfactory to find all accounts concur in the temper and condition of our force. The men are all in high spirits, the only things requisite to keep English Soldiers in good humour, provisions being abundant—the flotilla is well up with the Army, and the people of the country returning to their towns and villages by thousands; they are much more afraid, apparently, of the Burmese, than of the English Commanders.

MADRAS.

MAD. COURIER EXTRA.—MARCH 29.

19TH JANUARY.—The enemy's position of Melloon carried---their retreat in general made good, excepting by one column interrupted and gallantly cut in on by Captain Bell with a company of the Madras 28th Regt. beyond which it is not supposed the enemy suffered at all, in addition to those killed and wounded in their works by our bombardment from the opposite side of their river, before the troops advanced to the storm.

21ST JANUARY.---Brigadier Shaw detached from Head-quarters with a Brigade composed of the King's 47th under Brigadier Elrington about 350 men--King's 87th under Brigadier Blair about 500 men--Madras 38th under Lieut. Col. D. C. Smith about 250 men--with a detachment of Artillery of 2 guns and of the 1st Madras Pioneers to Taiengdevain, 45 miles inland, East, to act as a flanking column to the advance of the Main force on Pegahm-mew, to observe so far the interior of the country, and to collect for the army any cattle he might fall in with--ordered to re-join the grand army before Pagahm Mew.

22D, 23D, 24TH JAN.—Preparations making for the advance of the army.

25TH JAN.—The advance guard composed of the Body Guard about 30 men---King's 13th under Major Thornhill about 200 men---King's 38th under Lieut. Col. Frith about 250 men---Madras 43d under Brigadier Parlby about 250 men---Horse and Madras Foot Artillery with the Rocket Troop under Brigadier Hopkinson ---with the Madras 1st Pioneers under Captain Crewe about 250 men---moved from Patanagoh, under the personal command of Sir Archibald.

The same day the Flotilla, on which still remain his Majesty's Royals under Brigadier Armstrong about 250 men, moved from its anchorage.

26TH JAN.—The main body of the advancing army followed, under General Cotton, composed of the King's 41st under Brigadier Godwin about 200 men---King's 89th under Major Gore about 350 men---the Madras 18th under Major Ross about 300 men---Madras 28th under Brigd. Brodie about 220 men---with Foot Artillery under Lieut. Col. Pollock.

The Madras 26th under Major Nelsoe about 350 men remaining for a time to occupy Patanagoh and Melloon, and to keep up the communication with Prome.

27TH, 28TH, 29TH, 30TH, 31ST Jan. 1ST, 2D, 3D, 4TH, 5TH, 6TH, 7TH Feb.---The march continued towards Pagahm Mew, without meeting any obstruction, or encountering the enemy.

8TH FEB.--The advance coming up with the enemy's out posts near Logah Nundah, the Commander of the forces halted, and sent orders to General Cotton to close up from the rear in a forced march during that night.--The order reached Madras Head Quarters at 8 P. M. when tho' it had but just terminated a particularly fatiguing march of the whole day; the wearied column again instantly formed, and continued its march throughout the night, until it came up with the advance at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th February.--After 2 hours halt to allow the baggage train to close up, the united force resumed its advance at 9 A. M.--At about half past 10 the advance guards fell in with the enemy's pickets at Logah Nundah, which were driven in by them, so closely supported by our main columns, that the "KING OF HELL" a new General sent from Ava after the Melloon defeats, had heard this notice from his retiring outposts of our approch, before he was called on to prepare his whole force, and Ava's last hope, of about 16,000 men for a general action.

His Satanic Majesty was invested with greater power than had been conferred on any previous chief sent against us---he was even to command Royalty itself should any of the golden blood join the armies---and from his successes as a leader in some former petty wars, united to his having had conferred on him the kingly title he bore under which some ages back a Burmah general had succeeded in every thing he undertook, both the Court and the population of Ava had confident hope that he was destined effectually to interrupt our progress towards its gates.

Knowing how dreadfully the fatigue, exposure, cholera and other sicknesses to which they had been so severely subjected, united to the necessity of having strong bodies as we advanced to keep up our communication, had reduced the number of our men who had marched from Prome—aware of the strong brigade detached under Brigadier Shaw—sensible from 2 years experience that no stockades or fortified position could secure his troops from our bayonets —and vainly confident of his own powers to avail himself of the numerical superiority of his thousands, he ventured to make his debut as General in Chief, in trying a change of style of warfare, and presumed to risk the chance of daring us in the open plains, the only force between us and Ava.

His army amounting as before stated to near 16,000 men, he disposed in different standing columns in line, over a space of some miles covering the Pagahm Mew road—his left resting on jungle, his right on the Irawaddy—and his centre meets covered by brick enclosures of Pagodas.

Our operations commenced by Sir Archibald moving to their left with the King's 13th, the Body Guard, 4 guns Horse Artillery and the Rocket Troop to reconnoitre—General Cotton continuing to advance with the King's 38th, 41st, 89th, Madras 18th, 28th and 43d Regiments and the Foot Artillery by the high road to Pagahm, on their centre and right.

Action commenced on the left by their opposing Sir Archibald in pushing forward his reconnoisances—and so well did they do this, and beset him in return, that a company of the 13th, thrown out a little way, would have been cut off, but for the 30 guard men covering their retreat; and the General himself with his whole staff been captured but for the incessant play of the Artillery and Rocket Troop with him, and very opportune arrival of the 89th, despatched by General Cotton, on seeing his perilous situation, to

his succour.—This enabled him to renew the offensive by advancing the 2 Corps against the column immediately in his front.—The enemy stood coolly and in good order the vollies levelled at them during the advance—the lowering the bayonets to the charge did not move them, nor the charge itself, until the glittering points reached to within a very few feet of their front—when, to the mortification of our troops, they faced about, broke, and ran in every direction towards the jungle, with such celerity, that our fatigued and exhausted men could not follow them up, and were compelled to be content with sending bullets after them so fast as they could load their muskets.

Here was again severely felt, the very unfortunate circumstance of the reinforcement of Cavalry for this Campaign, not having been forwarded up from Rangoon—had there been but a few hundred with us in this affair, the Burmahs would have suffered as much from their sabres in such a pell-mell retreat, as if they had stood for a time the charging bayonets.

This early fate of their left, was followed by a similar quick defeat by General Cotton of their centre and right; on the entrance of which a breast-work stockade opposed to us on the road to Pagahm was carried by Lieut. Colonel Frith with the 38th, the fugitives from which were interrupted with very considerable execution by Brigadier Parlby with the Madras 43d, who dealt out destruction fully justifying the good judgment of the Brigadier in making the movement.—On this flank the enemy generally took to their Canoes—and, as the absence of the Cavalry was to be lamented in their retreat across the plains to the jungle on the left, so was the absence of the Flotilla here to be deplored.—On this, the utmost only opportunity this costly river armament has had of being of essential service to us in action, they were so very considerably in the rear, as to be not the slightest obstruction to the defeated enemy's making good the passage of the river.—At about 3 P. M. our Troops entered and occupied Pagahm when and where terminated the fight commenced at Logah Nunda. At half past 10 A. M. the Burmans as they have ever done (expecting in the memorable instances of the attack made on the 7 stockades at Kamaroot by General McBean on the 8th July 1824, and that on the stockades of Tymbike by General Cotton on the 1st December 1825,) effecting their retreat with little or no loss to themselves after having caused to us as much as their skill and means permitted; having, as the only recompense for the brave fellows they had deprived us of--1 officer and 14 or 15 men killed and wounded---the usual quantity of old guns, jingals, muskets and powder, all alike useless to us, and apparently as readily replaced by them.

10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, & 14th FEBRUARY.---Halted at Pagham---bringing up fresh supplies and making preparations for further advance.

During this halt at Pagham, Doctor Sandford of the Royals who had been taken prisoner some months before on his way down from Prome to Rangoon, sick, and who had been since a prisoner at Ava, arrived from the Capital—sent by the Court to our authorities to enquire our terms of Peace---the King declaring himself ignorant of all the negociating proceedings at Melloon.---He was despatched back again the same night with a statement of the terms on which Peace would be made, and the march on Ava stopped. ---The Royal acceptance or rejection of which it was required should be made known without delay, as the Army would not again halt until these terms were accepted, and in every respect complied with by the King, or it occupied Ava.

15th FEBRUARY.---The advance guard, composed as in the advance from Patanagoh moved out, accompanied by the Commander of the Forces.

Brigadier Shaw reached Pagham with his Brigade from Taung basain bringing some hundred heads of cattle.

16TH FEBRUARY.---The main Army under General Cotton, moved out to the advance ground.

The Madras 38th, under Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Smith, forming the rear guard, and escort to the Commissariat Trains following.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st February.—The march on Yeandaboo continue without any interruption or enemy being encountered. During this march our prisoners European and Native arrive in Camp from Ava—liberated by the fears of that court on our near approach.---They were about 2 or 3 European Soldiers and between 20 and 40 Natives.—Of the Europeans one was of the Madras European Regiment, taken at Rangoon in June 1824, about whose loss such a general order was issued by Sir Archibald saying that the tortured death he had by that time met with was not to be regretted —the others were of the General's own Regiment the 38th, and also taken at Rangoon in 1824, but of which *we* heard nothing.—The Natives were those missed from the Regiments, of poor Brigadier McDowll's party, in the retreat they were obliged to make from the Stockades and fortifications he was sent against with such very extraordinary misinformation in December last near Prome, and the more extraordinary equipment of no guns, no pioneers, no ladders.—These men report that the killed as well as wounded were all decapitated by the Burmahs, and their heads sent as trophies to the Chief—those not wounded being sent prisoners to Ava, where they had since been with irons on their legs, without clothes, or any allowance of food—living on what they could pick up by begging in perambulating the city—their appearances generally deplorable, uncloathed, unshaved, unclean, and imaciated.

The Bengal Troops taken in the capture of Captain Morton's stockade and force at Ramoo in 1823, amounting to about 200 had been sent to the distance of nearly 200 miles north of Ava, to labour as coolies in the building of a temple there.—They were to be sent for immediately.

Dr. Sandford accompanied by a Mr. Price one of the American Missionary residents of Ava, returned to Head Quarters also during this march—to notify the acceptance on the part of the King of our terms in all respects but one—viz. the money to be paid—which the Ministers stated would in no way be raised.—The utmost they could collect, they sent with Dr. Sandford viz. 6 lacs.---Well knowing to the contrary to this story, our authorities declined to lessen their demand, nor would they halt the march until it was complied with.---The 6 lacs were therefore returned to Ava, with Mr. Price who was to communicate to its distracted counsels and alarmed sovereign our determination.

22D FEBRUARY.---British advance guard and Head Quarters arrived at Yeandaboo---42 miles only from Ava.---The same day a new set of Burmah Ministers and Commissioners arrived in 5 gold war boats each manned by 60 men armed with muskets, and attended by many other war boats coutaining treasure.—They were empowered to accede to the British terms, to grant all we demanded to whatever extent that would stop our further advance.

23d FEBRUARY.—The whole advancing army arrived at Yeandaboo this day, including the rear guards Commissariat and Baggage-trains---in highest spirits at having but 2 forced marches move to be before the Golden City's gates. The whole force amounting to (as under) Artillery —Horse, and Foot---about 26 pieces ordinance and 150 men Rocket Troop

Engineers 2 Detachments.

Body Guard about 30 men and horses.

Infantry—King's Royal or Flotilla about		250 men
Do.	41st	200
Do.	89th	150
Do.	38th	250
Do.	13th	200
Do.	47th	350
Do.	87th	500
Madras,	18th	300
Do.	28th	220
Do.	43rd	250
Do.	38th	350
Total Bayonets.		3170
Madras, 1st Pioneers about		250
Total Artillery 26 pieces—Total men		3420

This day the British and Burmah Commissioners meet, and discuss the terms of peace. Terms agreed to, on the following heads.

Assam to be independant on the North under Gumbier Sing.

Arracan ceded to the English on the west Martaban and all south of that river ceded to the English.

23d FEBRUARY.—One Crore of Rupees to be paid towards our expense 25 lacs on signing the treaty- -25 lacs in 100 days at Prome—50 lacs in 1 year at Rangoon.

British Trade to have advantages.

A British Resident to be received and reside at the Court of Ava or at Rangoon as he likes.

No Europeans or other foreigners to settle in Burmah without British permission.

Prisoners to be delievered up on both sides.

The Peguers not to be molested for their alliance with and aid to us.

24th FEBRUARY.---Treaty of Peace signed and ratified, and accompanied by 25 lacs of treasure, delivered at our Head Quarters. Royal Salutes fired by our forces on the occasion. Presents presented from the King of Ava to Sir Archibald Campbell consisting of divers quantities of Cocoa Nuts, Walnuts, Sugar Canes, and other unknown valuables---after which the Burmah Commissioners return to Ava.

25TH FEBRUARY.---A Deputation appointed to go to Ava with presents from the British Commissioners to the King---The deputation, consisting of Dr. Knox, of the 1st Madras Pioneers, Captain Lumsdin of the Artillery, and Lt. Havelock of the King's 13th---the presents 4 horses ---2 pairs Pistols---1 piece of flowered Muslin---2 or 3 Musical Snuff Boxes, &c. the only things that could be collected---the Horses were purchased of Major Jackson---his Assistant Qr. Master General, his friend Blake of the Bengal Artillery, and Mr. Mangles secretary to the Commissioners, at the average prices of 1000 Rupees each—no bad prices considering we are going to embark again for India.—One pair of the pistols purchesed of Bengal Commissiary Burton for 1000 Rupees—the price of Muslin of a Camp follower for 600—the snuff boxes &c. from whoever had them to part with, at their own prices.

Major Hitchings and Lieut. Colonel Tidy both leave us to night, with despatches of the Peace—the former for Madras, the latter for Calcutta.—The Tappal is to close immediately, so I must draw my *Memo*'s—by the next opprotunity you shall hear more.—We are not in the best spirits—falling back on Prome and Rangoon, instead of occupying the golden city (whose arrogant boast will still be that no enemy has ever reached its gates) is all now talked of, with the warm reception and gaieties, we expect from all your residents of the Presidency, after our long absence, our life of toil and suffering. —Adieu.

EUROPE.

A FIERCE RABBIT.---Mr. W. Wheeler, of Heathfield, has in his possession a male rabbit so remarkably fierce, that he will face any dog, and

has driven away many that have been set at him. He lately flew at Mr. W.'s son, and bit him so severely as to produce blood.

Outrages in Ireland.

On Wednesday night one of the most cold-blooded murders that was ever committed in the county of Meath, was prepetrated on the body of Mr. Charles Rixon, a most inoffensive, but loyal Protestant inhabitant of the town of Navan, by three persons. He was on his way to the residence of his brother at Ballinter, and, when about two miles from Navan, was knocked down and beat on the head with stones, in so horrible a manner, that a single feature was not discernible. The stone were found about the body by the Police, covered with blood. The Magistrates aided by the Police, are unceasing in their exertions to discover the murderers.

Within the space of a very few days, and since the Meeting at Navan, no less than five respectable Protestants have been waylaid near the town of Navan, and beat in a most savage manner.—The steward of the Bishop of Meath, a Protestant, was attacked, beaten, and nothing but the fleetness of his horse could have saved his life. The steward of Mr. Preston, a Protestant, was also beaten and left for dead on the road side. Although there is a gang of robbers in the county of Meath, who pass under the denomination of "*the men of the sack*," and who are all known, yet it has been clearly ascertained that they are not in any manner connected with the gang, whose final object appears to be, the extermination of the Protestant part of the community.

Lately two factions, amounting to upwards of one thousand in number, assembled near the Chapel of Killaveillen, a short distance from Castletownroche, in this county, to decide one of those family feuds which are such a disgrace to our country, and the timely interference of the Police only prevented the meditated bloodshed, but we regret to learn that the system of lawless outrage has again commenced with great violence. In Meath an association is forming for the protection of the country.

After the fair of Clonmel, on Monday, a riot took place between two parties, who violently beat each other.

A desperate fight took place in Templemore between two parties, named Cummins and Fogarty, in which one man of the name of Fogarty received so desperate a blow of a stone, that his life was despaired of for several days.

A farmer, named Rorke, was attacked near his own dwelling at Balriesk, county of Meath, by two men, who violently assaulted him, for being ignorant of the signs used by the "*men of the sack.*"

Several cows and horses were maliciously killed on the lands of Crossharry, adjoining Balinacarig, in the county of Westmeath.

A desperate pitched battle took place between two factions at Whitehill, on Saturday last, which continued during the day. One man is stated to have been killed.

A man was found on the road-side, about one mile on the Limerick side of Rathkeale just expiring from the effects of three gunshot wounds.—(Dublin Paper.)

Oct. 24.

The following was lately gravely inserted in *The Courier*, in its best type and most advantageous place:—

"Mrs. Coutts *and suite, accompanied* by his Grace the Duke of Saint Albans, arrived at the George Inn, in Leek, about five o'clock on Saturday evening. During their stay, they HONOURED Richard Gaunt, Esq. with a visit, and then proceeded on their way to Scotland."

"LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12—Apartments have been ordered at the King's Arms Hotel in this town, for the Duke of St. Albans, Mrs. Coutts, AND SUITE."

Now upon this we have a very few words to say. We have not any, we can have no, animosity towards Mrs. Coutts, neither envy nor jealousy can mingle in the feelings which her elevation by marriage with Mr. Coutts, in his dotage, excites in our minds—we pass over all her early life—we have already said that her admission at Court negatives at once all the stories told of her—all her exploits with poor Miss Stephenson—all the histories of Mr. Raymond and fifty other people, and damnifies as forgeries all the letters which are or were in the possession of a Cheltenham banker—we are satisfied that she is as virtuous and charitable as she says she is herself in the newspapers; but we would ask her minions and myrmidons, if they suppose the world will bear to hear of Mrs. Coutts and *suite*, accompanied by the Duke of Saint Albans, doing this and doing that? We say no: we tell them that they are making this poor lady perfectly ridiculous, and nothing else—let Mrs. Coutts stand fairly in society as the widow of a banker—we cast into oblivion all the calumnies which her gracious reception at St. James's has falsified---put her as Mr. Coutt's widow, and *then* see the absurdity of such proceedings. Does one ever hear of Mrs. Drummond and "*suite*" going any where? Are we ever told that Mrs. Hankey "*honoured*" such a person with a visit, or that apartments have been taken for one of the HOARES of Fleet-street, who happens to be travelling?—No—the term honouring *this* place with their presence, or honouring *that* man with a visit, is exclusively reserved for royalty. We really do not know who R. Gaunt, Esq. of Leck, may be, but we think, however glad any man might be to see Mrs. Coutts, he would not be inclined to consider her visit *an honour* to blazon forth in *The Courier*.

Mrs. Coutts, after a long acquaintance with poor old Mr. Coutts, got him to marry her the day after his wife's death: and, in God's name, let her enjoy her wealth,—let her do good—let her be happy, but do not let her imagine that money can alter her real char acter and attributes. Gild gingerbread, it is gingerbread still,—plate brass, it is but brass after all. Let her take example from the virtuous members of the theatrical calling, who have been honourably advanced to the dignity of the Peerage. Let her see and feel, that the Countess of Derby, the lovely Countess of Craven, and the exemplary Lady Thurlow, who were placed, upon the purest principles, in the rank which they hold, are known only in their own circles, where their amiable qualities and excellent principles are felt and appreciated, without advertising in the public newspapers. Let her feel this—let her dismiss Miss Goddard, and Doctor somebody (we forget the name—it is not Andrews); let her put down her secretaries and physicians, and all the *suite*,---and a sweet set they are;---let her be in fact, what she is not in face *plain* Mrs. Coutts, and we shall delight in her enjoyments, and be rejoiced in her convivialities; let her marry the Duke of St. Albans, or Velutti, or any body else she likes, and let her go her way; but do not let common sense and common decency be insulted by giving her, for the sake of her money, attributes and characteristics which never can belong to her, under any circumstances whatever.---(JOHN BULL.)

Galignani's Messenger, Oct. 24.

Opening of the States General of the Netherlands.

The ordinary Session of the Sates General of the Netherlands was opened on the 17th inst. at the Hague, by the King in person.

His Majesty was greeted, along the road which he passed, by the unanimous acclamations of the multitude.

The King having taken his seat upon his throne, delivered the following speech:---

"Noble and Mighty Lords.

"Since your last Session the marriage of my second son has taken place; and the cordial congratulations which he and his worthy consort received, aumented the satisfaction which that event gave to my family.

"I continue to receive from all the Foreign Powers unequivocal assurances of good-will and friendship. The hope of strengthening these relations by commercial treaties presents itself in more quarters than one. The negotiations begun, will be followed up with the same solicitude for the interests and prosperity of my subjects, which induced me to adopt measures to facilitate their commercial relations in different parts of the world.

"The exhibition at Haarlem presented a flattering, honourable, and encouraging spectacle, which shows that Belgium has nothing to envy from strangers.

"The general attention is fixed upon the means which the geopraphical situation and commercial state of several countries seem to offer for the development of our industry. These means will, I hope, augment the number of markets which the enterprises of our society fo commerce have already opened.

"The spirit of association spreads, and is more and more directed to useful objects.

"The large fishery, formerly involving a loss is expected this year to be attended with profit. In the failure of the whale fishery, Belgium shares the lot of her neighbours.

"Elementary instruction, as well as the higher branches of education in the Kingdom, are attended with salutary result.

"An institution has been founded for instructing young Catholics intended for the priesthood, which I hope will augment the splendour of the Catholic Church in this country.

"The generosity of all classes of the nation has considerably alleviated the sufferings occasioned by the late inundations, and soon the dikes will be restored to a good state of defence.

"The Commission charged to examine the best derivations of rivers, will shortly present to me their report.

"The new prison system will ere long be established.

"Improvements have been made in the organisation of the provincial States and the administration of the towns and the flat country.

"In some of our ultra-marine possessions, the expenses in consequence of wars and other causes have risen to a height prejudicial to their financial State. I have sent a special commissary to effect all the retrenchments possible; but it will be necessary for the mother country to lend them aid by means of her credit.

"The different branches of the revenue have in general provided for the wants of the country. The changes effected in the indirect taxes augment the receipts, at the same time that they relieve agriculture and commerce.

"I have pleasure in laying before you a picture of our financial situation no less favourable. Notwithstanding the extra expense occasioned by the calamity with which we were visited in the beginning of the year, I shall be able to make a further reduction in the taxes.

"At the same time the operations of the sinking fund and reimbursement of the national debt will continne with some latitude.

"A national monetary system has been introduced, and the exchange of Belgian coin against French has not given rise to any serious complaints. The fabrication of new money is in progress; and for the facility of daily transactions I propose to add one to the number of our gold coins.

The indefatigable labours of the national legislation committee are so far advanced as to enable her to lay before you several important parts of it.

"Some other objects will also require your attention. Seconded by your efforts we cannot fail, under divine providence, and continuing in the enjoyment of peace, to promote the prosperity of the country."

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS,

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.

Manuscript of Earl Bothwel.

(Continued from our last.)

As soon as some of the friends of those who were in exile were made acquainted with the severe punishment awarded them by the King, they failed not to apprise the others of it; who in consequence thereof, conceived such a violent hatred to his Majesty, that they diligently sought all means to be revenged of him, as well on account of his denial of the letters and other instructions entertained by themselves and others, that, during his Majesty's life, they would never be able to live in Scotland in safety, but that they should always be alike uncertain of their life, their property, and their honours.

Their hatred for the King on account of his declation.

Some time afterwards (the better to accomplish their malicious designs) they promised to forget the past, and, by acting the part of sincere friends, satisfy those whom they had formerly offended and treated in a hostile manner. By such representations and fair words they solicited all who had it in their power to assist them in recovering the good graces of the Queen. Among others, they addressed themselve to me with the same view; upon whi I did what I could for them, insomuch that they obtained their request: for they placed great reliance on me, on account of the favo bestowed on me by her Majest and of the free access I had to h the which I had acquired solely the faithful services I had perfo ed, as well in the wars of he mother, as in her own; in fur ance of which I had several exposed my life besides inc considerable expenses, for however, she has liberally pensed me, as well by pres by various appointments of with which her Majesty has ed me.

When I had obtained the favour they sought, were permitted to follow I deliberated with myse tiring to live peaceabl imprisonments and exile ed, and withdrawing of political hostility a

In the meantime t such favour had be who now followed ducted themselves so devoted, and s manner, that all t kingdom rejoiced especially on acc tion of the anim previously distu Notwithstanding ceased to perse intentions; se the means of t

Some time afterwar tacked with the smal called Kirkfield (to a health of the Queen should recover; and consent of the Queen of the council, who serving the health of

Then the traitors, p occasion to be so suit placed a qu the ki

Evidence as to where I was when the King was betrayed.

was of opinion a consultation as the traitors who

Diligent search made by Earl Huntly and myself, by command of the Queen and her council

ed by the ressed and the members assemble make diligid traitors, them. This being at King was lyed his body under the ; and then, (or cask) e powder, inspected it re. In the e arrested of the fact, hey gave us place where murder was mean time I nt enquiry ces of the hat I should owever some ouncil, fear-

Their endeavours to cast suspicion upon others.

My earnest entreaty to be tried.

My first appearance in court, and my defence.

My sentence.

Protestation of my adversaries.

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a crime would deserve; but if found innocent, (as in truth I am,) that such a scandalous reports should cease. This request was granted; and on the day appointed for the trial, the members of the council assembled, together with many of the nobility and common people, in the place where I was to be arraigned. Among the said members of the council and nobility, who were to sit in judgment upon the question, were the following persons, who were decidedly hostile to me:—Earl Morton, Lords Reufuen, Lindsay, and Sempel, the secretary, the clerk of the court*, and the clerk of the register. When the charges against me had been read, and my adversaries (especially their principal, the Earl of Lennox, who had been summoned, but did not attend,) were convinced that there was no just cause of complaint against me, affecting either my person, property, or honour, I was, to the laws and customs of the country, by the direction of my judges and with the consent of my opponents then present, declared innocent, and absolved from all that, of which I had been accused; which consisted of having assisted in compassing and committing the murder perpetrated on the person of King Henry, my lord and master; which charges could in no wise be supported; while I, on the contrary, proved, by the respectable witnesses that I produced, in what place I was when that calamity occurred. On hearing that I was declared innocent, my opponents and enemies rose and earnestly besought me not to proceed against them on account of the unfounded charges, they had brought against me; but the feelings of their

* The French expression is "*le greffier*," or "*lescrivain de la justice.*"

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Their endeavours to cast suspicion upon others.

My earnest entreaty to be tried.

My first appearance in court, and my defence.

My sentence.

Protestation of my adversaries

Evidence as to where I was when the King was betrayed.

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Diligent search made by Earl Huntly and myself, by command of the Queen and her council

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shops, abbots, and priors; and all the principal inhabitants of the kingdom: by which assembly my whole trial and sentence were read and revised, in order to determine whether my cause had been legally tried or not, and whether any fraudulent proceeding had occurred respecting them. It was then said and declared that the whole had been conducted with rectitude and justice, and according to the law of the country, so that I accordingly remained free and acquitted of all accusation. Moreover, it was decreed by public proclamation, that from that day forward no one should presume, on pain of death, to accuse or calumniate either me or mine on account of the said transaction. After I had gained my cause, (as has been stated,) there came to me at my own house, of their own free will and without being solicited, twenty-eight members of the said parliament; namely, twelve earls, eight bishops, and eight gentlemen, who did me the honour of offering me their support and friendship as follows:—

The articles published.

First, they declared their conviction that I had done my duty in defending my honour against the charges which had been preferred against me; and secondly, their determination on that account to employ their persons, property, relations, and friends, and every thing dependent upon them, in defending me against all who should thenceforth in any wise persecute me on account of the said crime. Moreover, each of them thanked me, particularly for the friendly manner in which I had behaved towards them; adding that the Queen was now a widow; that of children she had but one, a young prince; that they would not consent that she should marry a foreigner; and that I appeared to them the most worthy of her of any in the kingdom. That these things con-

The polite offers and promises of support made to me by members of the parliament.

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My wife repudiated.

The marriage being accomplished, and every thing relating to it duly and regularly completed, I was presented with the government of the kingdom, to the end that I might establish good order therein, especially on the frontiers of England, on account of the murders, pillage, and robbery there committed on both sides. To this desire I acceded; and accordingly departed from Edinburgh with the Queen, who was desirous of accompanying me as far as a castle situated at about seven leagues from the town of Bortuick, where she proposed to remain till my return.

My marriage with the Queen of Scotland.

The members of the council wish me to proceed to the frontiers to establish order.

On arriving upon the frontiers I found the enemy so strong as to make it impossible I should accomplish my intentions; wherefore I returned immediately to the said Bortuick (where the Queen had remained) to assemble greater forces.

Sixth sedition.

At this time the before-mentioned seditious persons, my enemies, seeing that I had taken the field with only a very small force, exerted all their efforts to surround me and take my life.

Two thousand men.

I accordingly proceeded with all diligence to collect together my friends and the faithful subjects of the Queen. In which I so far succeeded that I delivered the Queen from the said castle, and put our enemies to flight; whom I pursued as far as Edinburgh, where they were received; the said town and castle abandoning us and surrendering to them.

Earl Huntly, the Archbishop of St. Andrews and several other members of the council, who were at that time in the said town of Edinburgh, armed themselves immediately that they saw this change, to defend themselves against the seditious party, and to preserve the said town; which design, however, they were unable to accomplish, their opponents being too strong so that we were disappointed in that quarter.

Finding themselves unable successfully to oppose the disaffected said Earl and Archbishop, in order for their own safety, voluntarily retired to the Castle, upon condition they should be at liberty to quit the same whenever they might think proper. Which condition was disregarded by the

Then the Queen and myself, in order to rescue them, departed from the Castle of Dunbar with as many men, faithful subjects of her Majesty, as we could collect in so short a time, and approached within about a German league of the said Edinburgh: whereupon the disaffected came forth from the said town, and encamped opposite to us within the range of gun-shot.

The two armies in the field.

Shortly afterwards there came to us a gentleman deputed by them, who presented us with a printed * statement of the causes which had brought them there, as follows:—

They declare the causes of their taking arms.

First, to deliver the Queen from the captivity in which I held her. And, secondly, to revenge the murder of the late King, already described, of which I and mine were accused.

With respect to the first point I replied, that I was not in any wise holding the Queen in captivity; but on the contrary, that I loved and honoured her as she deserved: for the truth of which statement I appealed to herself.

With regard to the second, I continued to deny having participated in, or consented to the murder of his said Majesty; adding that, although I had been already clearly and sufficiently justified, I was still ready, if any gentleman of honour and unexceptionable extraction was disposed to accuse me of such a deed, immediately to defend my honour and my life between the two armies; agreeably to the letter on that subject which I had formerly caused to be published in Edinburgh, and to the ancient usages of war.

I accept the challenge of Lord Lindsay.

Whereupon it was answered that there was one, Lord Lindsay, who was prepared to meet me in the field; which proposal the Queen and the gentlemen who were with her considered unreasonable, upon the following grounds:—that the said Lord Lindsay was not of such a parentage as to be comparable to me, nor of such a ancestry or house; and that moreover, I was a husband worthy of the Queen.

Nevertheless, I so persuaded the Queen and all of them by the many reasons I urged, that they eventually consented that the combat should take place.

The challenger fails to make his appearance.

Shortly afterwards I repaired to the field of action to await the arrival of my antagonist, where I remained till very late in the evening; he did not however make his appearance, as I will prove (when necessary) by the testimony of five thousand gentlemen, upon pain of forfeiting my life. As night approached, I prepared to give battle to the enemy, by putting my troops in marching order; they also doing the like on their side.

The Queen seeing me and her good subjects on the one side an

* Supposed to mean *written*.

the seditious party on the other, ready to commence hostilities, Grange (who was one of the best officers among our adversaries) reminded her of the motive of their being there assembled, which was to deliver her Majesty from the miserable bondage in which I held her, the which she openly denied before all; and seeing us ready to commence the attack, she, being anxious to prevent by all means in her power the effusion of blood on either side, went over to them, accompanied by the said Grange, in order to discuss the subject and arrange matters quietly. And believing that she might go over to them in safety, without fear of treachery, and that no one would presume to molest her person, she requested me not to advance farther with my troops. Upon which I advised her to look well to what she was about to do, and not to sacrifice herself to her own good intentions; adding that I was well acquainted with the treachery of their hearts, and that if she failed to consent to their proposals, they would take her prisoner, and unjustly deprive her of her authority. Also I besought her to retire to Dunbar, and suffer us to defend her just cause, agreeably to our desire of honouring and serving her, and to our devotion to the public welfare and the repose of our country. Finding it, however, impossible to divert her from her purpose, or to induce her to listen to my representations, I entreated her at all events to demand a guarantee of safeconduct for her person, with certain other conditions which I should propose. Whereupon Grange gave his own solemn promise and assurance to that effect in their name.

The Queen's answer touching her alledged captivity.

The Queen confers with the disaffected.

The advice I gave the Queen not to rely upon their fair promises.

A guarantee of the Queen's safety demanded.

And it should be mentioned that the said Grange represented himself as being sent, at the unanimous request of their whole party, for the sole purposes of tendering their allegiance to her Majesty as their superior, and of giving her assurances of safe conduct in negotiating with them; and that each of them, according to his station and dignity, desired nothing more than to give her (after God) all honour and obedience, in every thing that it might please her Majesty to command.

False assurances given to the Queen.

When every thing was agreed upon, under a promise of inviolable adherence to the terms stipulated by the two armies, in presence of the nobles and others then assembled, the Queen requested me to return with my troops to Dunbar, where she would speedily join me, or at all events I should hear from her.

Wherefore I departed from her, according to her desire, relyi[redacted] the solemn promise which had been [redacted] orally as in writing. Thes[redacted], it is eas[redacted] for any [redacted]n-tention [redacted]s, had [redacted]o invade the author[redacted]en

their natural princess, and under the pretext already stated (that she was deprived of the free exercise of her authority) to assume the direction of her kingdom, and give the law therein.

Every thing being thus arranged, I quitted the Queen; and she went over to them, who immediately took possession of her person and placed it in safe custody; first at the Castle of Edinburgh, where she remained only one night, and the following day at another, situated on a small island, called Lochleven; to the end that she might be unable either to apprise us of what had occurred, or to hear from us, and also from fear lest we should take measures to rescue her.

The Queen taken prisoner. Carried to Edinburgh. To Lochleven.

Seeing the tardy and treacherous proceedings of our enemies, we assembled with the gentlemen hereafter named, and the nobility, first in the West, and afterwards in the North, advising of the means to be adopted for her Majesty's deliverance.

The council assembled to advise concerning the deliverance of the Queen.

The Duke of Schettelarault.

Earls.	Bishops.	Lords.
Huntly,		
Argyle,	The Archbishop of	St. Heris,
Crafurdt,	Andre,	Setoun,
Errel,	The Archbishop of	Oliphant,
Merschal,	Glascau	Bridt,
Eglentoun,	The Bishop of	Bortuick.
Cassels,	Dunkel,	Gray,
Rothes,	Aberdin,	Ogelby,
Montrois,	Murray,	Glams,
Caithnes,	Ros,	Jester,
Suderlandt	Dumbleu,	Sommeruel,
Montheith,	Gallaway,	
	Argeil,	Drummundt,
	Brethin,	
	Ilis,	Lowat,
		Saltoun,
	Abbots of Arbroth,	Forbes,
	Dunfermelingh,	Elphinstoun,
	Meurhrous,	Flemingh
	Kylwimingh,	Liuingstoun,
	Deix,	
	Kinlos,	
	Glenlois,	
	Corsragold.	

We were all of opinion that it would be prudent to wait a short time, and not pursue them hastily whilst their first fury lasted, and whilst they were naturally expecting we should attempt to rescue the Queen; whose life would certainly have been put in imminent danger had we immediately done so.

It was, however, unanimously resolved by all that were there present, and those who were unavoidably absent ratified the decision by letters under their seal, that I should proceed to France by Denmark, where I might provide all things necessary for the present emergency, and for the sending of a military force into Scotland, as well by sea as by land: also for the purpose of laying a complaint before the King of Denmark, and of relating to him the circumtances of our case; all of us conceiving that by these means the said king might be induced to give me his good advice, succour, aid, and favour; the better to insure which, it was further agreed that I should tender him my services, and the offer of every thing in my power. This measure, they were convinced, would meet the Queen's approbation; but for greater security I contrived to obtain her opinion upon it, which was, that she entirely concurred with the advice I had received, and begged me to put the plan in execution as speedily as possible.

The council recommends me to proceed to France by way of Denmark.

This done, I embarked from the north of Scotland with the design of following the advice above stated. And having business in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, I went there, but remained only two days. I, however, went ashore in the Shetland Isles, where I met with some vessels from Bremen and Hamburgh, with the masters of which I endeavoured to make an agreement as to what I should give them per month so long as they should continue in my service; for owing to the haste with which I had set out, I had been unable to provide myself with suitable vessels, and had been compelled to take such as I could find, which were very small.

I embark from the north of Scotland.

I arrive at the Orkney Isles.

I land in the Shetland Isles.

The agreement I made with the man from Bremen, named Girard Hemlin, was that I should pay him fifty crowns per mouth as long as he might remain in my service; and that if his vessel should be lost, or I should be desirous of purchasing it, I should give him ——,* and for the guns on board one hundred crowns more; as shewn by the contract executed between us. I also made the same conditions with the man from Hamburgh. But some of my enemies arrived in the place while I was on shore at the house of the receiver, and separated my vessels, as I shall proceed to explain.

The disaffected party had collected together four vessels, well armed and equipped with military, the chiefs of which were the beforementioned Grange and Lord Tillebairn, who at day-break entered a harbour of the said islands, called Bressesund, where four of my vessels were lying. And when the masters of my vessels perceived them, the whole of my military force being on shore, they cut their cables and those of their boats, and retired to another harbour called Ounst, at the north of the same island.

My enemies pursue me with four vessels.

However, their principal vessel observed diligently that vessel of mine which was the worst sailer, and chased it. My vessel was ahead, and theirs followed; and it happened that both of them struck upon a sunken rock, so that their vessel, which was their best and served as admiral, remained there, whilst mine, although somewhat damaged, got off.

* The French expression is "XVI. tGallrs."

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When I learned that the enemy proposed coming ashore to pursue my party, I hastily embarked with them at the said port of Qunst, where I did not intend to remain, but merely to make head against my enemies. But their three vessels, overtook and pressed me so vigorously, that being unable to resist, I was compelled to make sail, and direct one of my vessels (containing the remainder of my plate, accoutrements, and furniture, which I had carried away from the Castle of Edinburgh) to proceed to another harbour, called Schalowe and there agree with the before-mentioned Hamburghese, and with him to follow me, who was proceeding to Denmark as before resolved: I also directed that they should bring away the remainder of my companions whom I had left on the island.

Our engagement at sea.

My adversaries pursued and annoyed me in such a manner, that I was compelled to maintain an action with them for the space of three hours: at length one of their balls carried away the mainmast of my best vessel. Immediately there arose such a violent tempest with a South-west wind, that it became impossible for me to keep my course. I was accordingly driven upon the coast of Norway, where I was compelled to refit and provision my vessels, which, owing to the abruptness of my departure, had not been duly provided. The day after that on which I sailed from the Shetland Isles, I arrived on the coast of Norway, at a place called Carmesund, where I was taken into port by a vessel from Rostock, which had followed us during the night for the purpose of conducting us into the said harbour: my pilots being unacquainted with it. He also lent us his boat to carry one of our cables ashore.

My mainmast shot away.

I am driven upon the coast of Norway.

In the mean time came Christen Olborg, captain of one of the ships of the King of Denmark, called L'Ours; who enquired whence we came and whither we were going. To which the master of my vessel replied, that we were Scotch gentlemen, desiring to proceed to Denmark to serve his Majesty. I also directed that the honours customary within the seas and jurisdiction of foreign princes should be performed.

The said Captain Olborg desired to see our passports and other documents, to satisfy himself as to the nature of our mission or business. But circumstanced as I was, and still am at this day, that is to say destitute of all things necessary to me according to my rank, in consequence of being separated from one of my vessels, which, however, I was hourly expecting, I was unwilling to make myself known until that vessel should have joined me, or to go on shore until I should reach Denmark. I therefore sent one of the gentlemen by whom I was accompanied, to inform him, that in consequence of the active pursuit which had been commenced against me in Scotland, I had been prevented from obtaining the certificate and other papers which he required, and that she from whom I might obtain them, was in close confinement. He then enquired whether there was any one of our party who spoke different languages, and if so, requested that he might be allowed to go and pass a short time with him: to which I acceded.

My reasons for not wishing to discover myself at first.

He afterwards asked the master of my vessel and several others of our party to go on board his ship, that he might provision our vessels and accommodate us with different things that we stood in need of; giving us to understand that a vessel had arrived in the said harbour having wherewithal to supply us. But having got them on board, he detained them that night by fair words, and afterwards summoned the peasantry of the neighbouring country to come to the assistance of the vessels of the King of Denmark, there being some pirates and free-booters (as he conceived) that he was desirous of securing, agreeable to the instructions he had received from the King his master. He however betrayed no sign of his intentions to those of my companions he had on board, but gave them to understand that he was only going to take them to Bergen, to collect the different articles they required. Compared with ours, his vessel had but very few hands on board.

False promise of Capt. Olborg.

Moreover he requested me to allow my people, to the number of eighty, to go on board his vessel, not because he entertained any bad opinion or suspicion of us, but merely for the accommodation of provisions, which could not be obtained at that place for money. And he promised upon his honour that we should all be at liberty to return to our vessels and depart whenever we might think proper (to which effect he gave us letters sealed with his own seal.) Moreover he offered to give us a letter of safe conduct, that we might go where we pleased without impediment; but he fulfilled no part of his promise.

When we had entirely complied with his demands, he separated my people, who were in number nearly a hundred and forty, and entirely violated his own voluntary engagements; of the causes of which proceeding we were wholly ignorant, never having offended his Majesty, or occasioned the slightest detriment to any of his subjects, or contravened the rights of his seas, or taken the value of a penny without paying for it. I then declared who I was, and where I wished to go; but he still persisted in keeping us prisoners, contrary to my confident hopes; for if I had had any suspicion of his intentions, I might have proceeded towards him and his crew in any manner I might have thought fit, being twice as strong as he.

Having arrived at Bergen, I begged Erich Rosenkrantz to assist me in hiring suitable vessels for rowing me along the coast (I suffering much from sea-sickness,) that I might as soon as possible reach Denmark, & farther, that he would favour me with a passport. In the mean time I resided for the space of an entire month, sometimes at the castle and sometimes on board with my companions: also during about three weeks I frequently took walks wherever I pleased about the town, so that if I had been conscious of having committed any misdeed, it would have been easy for me to escape to any other place I might have chosen. I feel much indebted to that worthy gentleman, Mr. Rosenkrantz, for the confidence he reposed in me.

Arrival at Bergen.

After having long waited for my passport, without which I was unwilling to go, I was informed by certain councillors of the town, that Erich Rosenkrantz and themselves had determined that I should follow the King's vessels to Denmark, but unaccompanied by my companions, excepting four or five of them: they accordingly dismissed the remainder of my party, with leave to return to Scotland, or proceed wherever else they might see fit.

I was deprived of my companions, and afterward sent to Denmark with only four or five of them.

The master of the vessel which I had ordered to the Shetland Isles to bring away those of my companions whom I had left there, as already explained, (and on board of which were my property, plate, accoutrements, and jewels,) on being informed, while proceeding along the coast of Norway, that I was detained, and that my people had been dismissed, immediately returned.

The vessel which was to have followed me, upon arriving off the coast of Norway, immediately returns.

So that I have not only been arrested and detained, as well here as elsewhere, nearly four months and a half, contrary to all my expectations, having imagined I was coming among friends, although unprovided with a passport; not only have I been unjustly blamed and accused by my enemies; but am now left destitute of every thing necessary and suitable to my rank. All which I however regard much less than the contumely & indignities to which I am subjected in my present confinement, and the circumstance of being without any cause detained and prevented from proceeding on the business I have in other kingdoms whith certain princes and noblemen for the liberation of the Queen my princess; and as it appears to me, to our great disgrace, detriment, and ruin, by those from whom I should have expected another kind of aid and assistance.

(To be continued.)

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